

GENERAL GONSE RATTLED BY LABOR'S QUESTIONS.

Dreyfus' Lawyer Tears to Shreds the Patchwork of Hearsay Testimony and Irrelevant Gossip on Which the Prosecution Relies for Conviction.

Associated Press Dispatches by
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
RENNES, Aug. 23.—Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defense, and Mme. Labori were present in court when the trial by court martial of Captain Dreyfus was resumed at 9:30 this morning.

As M. Labori was entering the court he was informed by a newspaper man that General Gonse, yesterday received documents from Major Count Esterhazy, who is now in London. Counsel was much interested and gleaned all the information possible. On the arrival in court of General Gonse it was noticed that he carried a bulky envelope containing the documents referred to.

Outside of this there was no incident worth noting at the opening of the proceedings. The session began with the testimony of minor witnesses, including Comptroller Roy and Major Dredel. The latter, who is employed in the German section of the Second Bureau of the War Office, deposed that Dreyfus, while on the general staff, could have had access, unpermitted, to documents during certain hours of the day. The prisoner replying, admitted he was present during those hours, but explained that his presence was connected with his duties.

IN FAVOR OF PRISONER.
The fourth witness, M. Dubrieu, describing himself as a private gentleman, proved most entertaining and moreover gave M. Labori the first opportunity of making a few potes in favor of Dreyfus.

M. Dubrieu, who was one of M. Gonsse's witnesses, told a curious story of meeting Dreyfus at the house of an acquaintance, M. Bodson, in 190, when Dreyfus was a Lieutenant, and to seeing the latter conversing with

a man described to the witness as a German attaché.

This was the sum of his testimony, which was dotted with dashes of unconscious humor, as when M. Dubrieu said he told his acquaintance that he could not frequent his house if the German visited him. The acquaintance, it appeared, replied that he was not his wife's friend, which caused a general laugh in court, which became louder when M. Dubrieu later remarked that he had no prejudice against Dreyfus for visiting the acquaintance or rather his acquaintance's wife, adding "If every officer who is in love with his neighbor's wife is dismissed from the army, there would be very few left."

M. Labori took the witness in hand and beautifully ascertained that he only knew the visitor was a German attaché because he was told so, and he did not know whether he was a military or civil attaché. He did not even know his name. In fact, the whole story was of the flimsiest description. Moreover, a foreign military attaché would have nothing to gain by cultivating the acquaintance of a simple Lieutenant, as Dreyfus was then.

A BAD RECORD.
Dreyfus, when he rose to reply to this witness, spoke in a quiet, convincing voice, denying that he had any relations with a German attaché, military or civil.

M. Labori finished with M. Dubrieu by asking for the production of his record in the law courts, which counsel hinted was discreditable.

The prisoner was very indignant during M. Dubrieu's deposition, and once tried to interpose, but Colonel Jontoux waved him down, telling him he might reply when M. Dubrieu had finished, which he did as the witness uttered his concluding words, requesting an inquiry, "because it must be made known here who is lying

and who is speaking the truth."

The statement of the prisoner caused a deep impression.

The next witness, Captain Valdant, testified to seeing M. Leblais in Colonel Picquart's office at the beginning of 1894.

Captain Lerond of the artillery, who followed him, spoke of the notorious ignorance of Esterhazy in military matters, showing he could not have divulged what was promised in the bordereau.

Captain Lerond also deposed that Picquart, in October, 1894, connected Esterhazy with espionage. Colonel Picquart confronted the witness and denied the allegation.

Esterhazy was called as the next witness, but there was no response, and so the court ordered the reading of his evidence as given before the Court of Cassation.

When Esterhazy's deposition had been finished, M. Labori asked that Esterhazy's letters to the President of the republic be read, in which Esterhazy is said to have threatened, if the scandal continued, that his sovereign, the Emperor, would intervene.

CALLS ESTERHAZY A LIAR.
General Gonsse here asked to be allowed to respond to Esterhazy's testimony as given before the Court of Cassation, and declared in a loud voice that Esterhazy's statement that he was the instrument of the general staff was an absolute lie.

The General traversed Esterhazy's evidence, contradicting statement after statement and declaring that Esterhazy could only have had relations with Major Du Puy de Clam and the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry. The General absolutely denied having had any relations with him.

Counsel asked that the dossier containing the documents relating to the inquiry into the relations of Esterhazy and Du Clam instituted by Major Travertier on behalf of the military authorities, should be communicated to the court; and discussed. To this the government Commissioner, Major Carriere, replied that he had applied to the military authorities on the subject, but his request had been refused.

Major Carriere added that he hoped Du Clam would be able to come to court in a few days. He added that a medical consultation in this connection would take place tonight and that the decision would be announced tomorrow.

Leading counsel then submitted to General Gonsse a number of searching questions on Esterhazy's relations with the general staff. The General, as a rule, became evasive, and M. Labori asked if there was not an intrigue in favor of Esterhazy, and if he did not take part in it.

LABORI TAMES GENERAL GONSE.
"It's false, it's false," shouted the General, and from his manner one would imagine he spoke sincerely unless he is a fine actor. The General, however, was clearly disconcerted at several of M. Labori's questions. The witness' voice grew so faint that it was scarcely audible.

Finally counsel asked why Esterhazy was not arrested after the inquiry, and General Gonsse replied, "Because General Saussier deemed it proper to leave him at liberty."

"Yes," retorted M. Labori, "but General Saussier much have been deceived by the general staff."

This abrupt declaration, accompanied by an expressive gesture, was in complete best style and caused a sensation, amid which the General took his seat, looking very ill at ease.

ALAMEDA IS CITED TO APPEAR

Dalton's Assessment
May Now Be
Raised.

Associated Press Dispatches by
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
SACRAMENTO, Aug. 23.—The State Board of Equalization at noon today voted to cite the following counties to appear and show cause why their assessments should not be raised.

Alameda, Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Mendocino, Sacramento, San Diego, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz. Most of these counties show a falling off, more or less, from last year's assessment roll.

The motion to cite the counties was carried by the votes of Alex. Brown, L. H. Brown, Beamer and Toland, Colgan alone voting no.

KILLED.

Friendly But Fatal Boxing Bout at Stockton.

Associated Press Dispatches by
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
STOCKTON, Aug. 23.—Alfred Molina, a student in the Stockton Business College, boxed a few friendly rounds with Johnny Musick of this city last evening at the club rooms on the Terminal City Wharves, and at 10 o'clock today died of cerebral hemorrhage, having burst a blood vessel in his brain. Musick has been arrested and charged with murder, and though the bout was friendly and imprudent, with large gloves, several club members have been arrested as accessories.

There was no knockdown and no knockout. During the ninth round Molina remarked that he guessed he'd quit, and acknowledged that Musick was the better man, they shook hands and walked to the dressing room, where Molina fell to the floor, unconscious. Dr. Hankle happened to drop in at that time, being a member, and he administered to the young man until he appeared to be all right.

To prevent the head of the college hearing about the matter, Molina was taken to a barber shop across the street, where the grievous wound, and though three physicians worked over him this morning, he could not be revived. He was from Yuma, Ariz., where his parents, who have been notified, reside. Both were under 21, and not legally qualified. The inquest will be held this evening.

PERUVIAN AFFAIRS.

LIMA, Peru, (via Galveston), Aug. 23.—The transport Lima will bring the revolutionary leaders in the southern departments to Callao. The proceedings will be tried by court martial. The transport Constitution will arrive August 29th bringing President-elect Romanos and the commissioners who went to fetch him. The clerical and civil democratic parties are preparing to receive the new president.

SIGNED THE CAUCUS CALL.

Extra Session of Legislature
Will Be Convened About
November First.

Associated Press Dispatches by
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—The Express today says:

A member of the Legislature has been found who will acknowledge not only that he has seen the much-discussed written pledge for a caucus in the event of an extra session, but also that he has signed such a document and has returned it to the promoters of the extra session, whoever they may be.

MAYOR R. W. SNOW CALLS DOWN SUPT. OF STREETS FOR WRITING TO COUNCIL.

Declares that Mr. Miller Has Been Usurping the Rights of the Board of Public Works—A Lively Debate in Which Mayor Snow Comes Out a Winner.

There was a lively war of words at this morning's meeting of the Board of Public Works, in which the three Commissioners took part. The voices were not raised above the ordinary tone of conversation, but the sentiment at times showed a radical difference of opinion among the members, and incidentally, at least, indicated that the Board has not yet changed the relative views of its members as regards the status of Street Superintendent Miller as one of its attaches.

The subject was introduced by the following communication to the Board, which was read by the Mayor:

"Oakland, August 23, 1899. Hon. Board of Public Works—Gentlemen: Your appointee, the Superintendent of Streets, has seen fit to officially recommend to the Council of this city that the tax levy for the current fiscal year be increased over and above the rate recommended in my communication to the Council in relation to the same matter, and I desire to learn officially if this suggestion made by the Superintendent of Streets is with the consent and approval of your honorable body.

Very respectfully,
R. W. SNOW,
"Mayor City of Oakland."

The result of the discussion was the adoption of a resolution introduced by the Mayor requiring the Superintendent of Streets to submit to the Board of Public Works all communications of his to other departments of the city government save when specially requested for information by the Council. This was adopted by the votes of Clement and Snow in the affirmative and Dow in the negative.

The communication was read and Mr. Dow wanted to know whether the Mayor wanted a vote of the Board.

The Mayor said he desired to know officially what was their view of the case. Mr. Dow said he did not know exactly what the Mayor meant by the resolution.

Mr. Snow said that he had gone into the City Clerk's office this morning and had there found a communication from Mr. Miller to the City Clerk recommending that a tax of twelve cents be added to the park and boulevard fund for the improving of Telegraph and San Pablo avenues and other thoroughfares. He did not think it was proper for the Superintendent of Streets to make such a recommendation after the Mayor had already sent a communication on the subject to the Council, more especially when the recommendation of the Superintendent was above the legal limit.

Mr. Dow wanted to know whether the Mayor wanted to cut off the privilege of the Superintendent in communicating with the Council.

Mr. Snow said that the communication did not read that he wanted to make a recommendation, but that he wanted to make a suggestion.

Mr. Dow then introduced the following which was read by the Secretary:

"Resolved, That the Superintendent of Streets be required to refer to this Board, for its approval, all official communications and all recommendations of the Superintendent of Streets to the Department of this city other than the Street Department except such as are required by law, ordinance, or resolutions of the Council."

The resolution was then read by Mr. Dow.

Mr. Snow said that he meant every word of it, and he desired to know whether it was the opinion of the members that the board had jurisdiction in the premises.

Mr. Dow said that it appeared that the question was brought about by a communication which Mr. Miller had sent to the Council. He had not read the communication, and did not want to take any action until after he had read the communication.

Superintendent Miller produced the document which Mr. Miller suggested should be read to the Board and the appropriation of streets and the appropriation of streets and the appropriation of streets.

The Mayor said he agreed with him as to that.

Mr. Clement said that if Mr. Miller had acted advisedly the communication would have gone before the Board and the recommendation would have been then been either recommended or otherwise by the Board.

"If you want to muzzle the Superintendent," said Mr. Dow, "go ahead."

"I don't want to muzzle him," retorted Mr. Clement. "If all these communications came to the Board, the work would be a confusion. It would be a straight out proposition."

"You are stretching things, just to muzzle the Superintendent," said Dow.

"We don't muzzle him," declared Clement.

"Suppose," retorted Dow, "that Mr. Miller should be at a meeting of the Council and he should be asked for an opinion on some subject with which he was acquainted. You would have him say that he would not give that opinion until after he had referred the question and opinion to this Board. That would be ridiculous. There is no ordinance requiring him to report to this Board in such cases. If he has any good ideas of his own, there is no reason why they should be muzzled by us."

Mr. Snow said he could have his private opinion as a citizen. The resolution was not out of place.

Mr. Dow then told him to have him and Clement put the resolution down.

Mr. Snow said he had it in mind to introduce another resolution today but he would delay it. He did not think that the board would have adopted Miller's recommendation as to the tax levy. It was for that reason that he offered the resolution to prevent a recurrence of the act.

Mr. Dow wanted to know if the chief executive would not be offended if the Superintendent had made such a recommendation to the board, as had been made to the Council.

Mr. Snow said that the Superintendent of Streets had been hinting for good streets in the city of Oakland, and everything was being done to hamper him in his good work. He had done a great deal in the face of opposition, and his work had been satisfactory to the people. He was enthusiastic in the work.

Mr. Snow said he thought that the Board of Public Works was also enthusiastic in its work.

Mr. Miller said that he had no idea of suggesting an increase in the tax levy as such. He merely asked for an allowance to carry on improvements with.

Mr. Dow read the Mayor's communication a second time.

He then asked the Mayor whether or not he had criticized the Superintendent because the latter had taken issue with the Mayor with respect to the money which ought to be expended by the city.

Mayor Snow said that he took no issue with Mr. Miller on personal grounds. He wanted to know whether the communication had been written with the consent of the Board.

Mr. Dow said that in the communication there was nothing but a suggestion.

Mr. Snow said in his mind it was conclusive as to what the communication meant.

Mr. Dow said that a park and boulevard fund could be created which would not be in excess of the dollar limit.

Superintendent Miller said that it had long been a matter of the Street Superintendent's office to send communications to the Council, and he had no intention to run counter to the Mayor or the board.

Mr. Clement said that Mr. Miller had not been asked to send a communication to the Council on the subject of the tax levy.

Mr. Miller admitted that such was the case, but that former Boards of Public Works had expressed no disapproval of the practice.

Mr. Dow said it was apparent that there was existing a disposition to criticize the Superintendent of Streets at every opportunity and to create an evil thing the Superintendent of Streets did. At every opportunity he was jumped on.

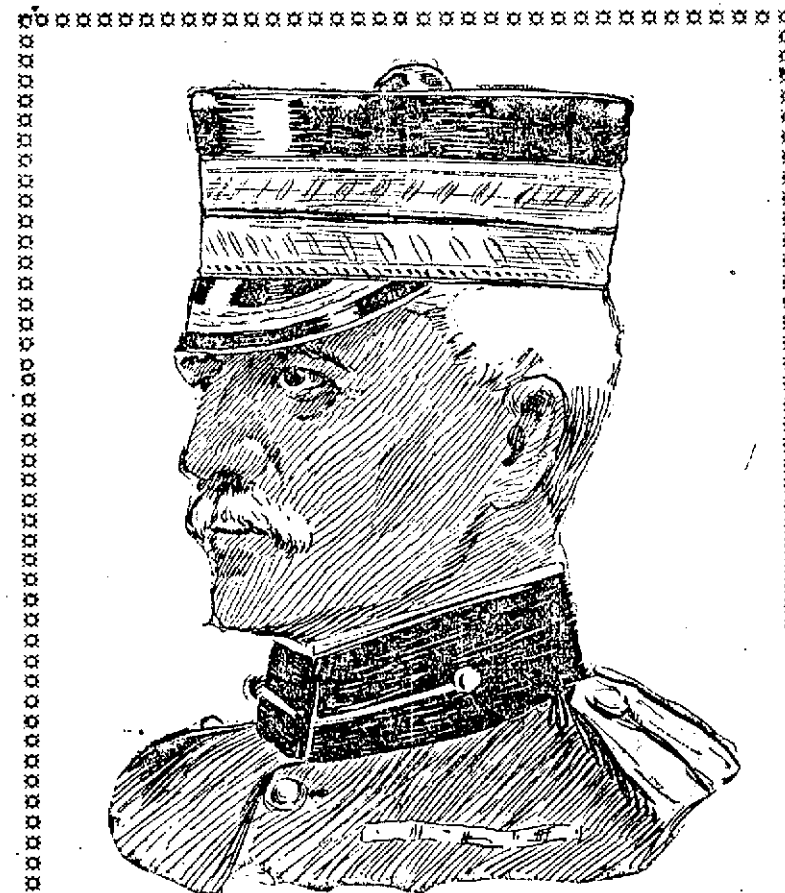
"Does this board," inquired Mr. Snow, "admit that it is a proper thing for the Superintendent of Streets to recommend a tax levy without the consent of the board, especially when a recommendation of the chief executive has already been made on the subject?"

"The recommendation," said Mr. Dow, "was not binding."

"I am trying to find," said Mayor Snow, "the connection between the Superintendent of Streets and this board, and I ask you now officially whether he has acted with the consent of the board?"

Mr. Dow said that he had it in mind to introduce another resolution today but he would delay it. He did not think that the board would have adopted Miller's recommendation as to the tax levy. It was for that reason that he offered the resolution to prevent a recurrence of the act.

BOERS ARE READY FOR THE BATTLE.



SIR FORSTIER-WALKER,
The New British Commander in South Africa.

Preparations Looking to War Are Being Made in South Africa.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 23.—Although the cabinet summary of the counter proposals of the Transvaal government to Great Britain's proposition for a joint commission to inquire as to what effect the reform franchise measures would have on the Outlanders is probably incomplete, it undoubtedly gives the general lines accurately.

The Mafeking horse regiment is moving rapidly. Several hundred recruits have arrived and been equipped here and have joined Vivian's camp. Every train is bringing fresh recruits. It is rumored that 300 Boers have formed a lance on the border.

AMMUNITION FOR BOERS.
BRITAIN, Aug. 23.—A firm of this place has received an order for fourteen million Mauser cartridges for delivery to South Africa. Secrecy is being observed as to the exact destination of the cartridges, but it is said that the Boers alone use the rifles in that country.

are British subjects and outwardly sympathize with the British while in reality they are secret agents of President Kruger, the premier of Natal declared last evening that it was the intention of the government to take steps to deter and punish any British subjects co-operating with the enemies of the Queen.

It is understood that much secret information has been conveyed to General Kruger and that all the embassies have been prepared for the British troops in the event of war by these secret agents.

A force of police has been ordered to Colmar, owing to rumors of the intention of the Boers to destroy the railroad bridge at that place.

CHAMBERLAIN HAS BOER REPLY.
LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, has received the text of the Transvaal's reply to the proposals of the British government. The members of the cabinet are within reach, but until the government has determined upon what course to pursue, Mr. Chamberlain is unwilling to divulge the contents of the message from South Africa.

PROCEEDINGS AND DETAILS

Following are the proceedings in detail:

Comptroller Roy, the first witness called, gave his impressions of Dreyfus, which harmonized with those of the Generals who have already testified. But the witness was unable to give a single specific fact to substantiate his impressions.

Major Dredel testified to a long string of similar insinuations. He referred to Dreyfus' alleged boastfulness of his money and his irregular attendance at his office.

After Dreyfus' had rebutted one or two of this witness' statements, Major Du Chatelet was called. He described the alleged confidence of Dreyfus in regard to women and gambling. Madame Demange expressed surprise at the fact that the witness had not mentioned this at the court martial of 1894, to which Major Du Chatelet replied: "What! Here was a man accused of one of the most heinous crimes, and you think I ought to have detailed his confidences in regard to women and gambling? Nonsense!"

Dreyfus briefly corrected a part of Du Chatelet's statement.

Then M. Dubrieu, who described himself as a private citizen, took the stand. He testified that he was introduced to Dreyfus by a certain Edouard, at whose house the witness afterwards dined in company with Dreyfus and a German

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M'KINLEY TO VISIT ROBERT

Associated Press Dispatches by
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
PLATTSBURG, Aug. 23.—Major-General Wesley Merritt left Plattsburg today on a tour of inspection of the forts and defenses at Burlington, Vt., Boston and Portland, Me.

The presidential party will leave Champlain for Plattsburg tomorrow evening, one day earlier than they originally intended. They will stop over for a day or two at Irving Branch as guests of Vice-President Hobart.

New Regiment Equipped.
Associated Press Dispatches by
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Colonel Norton of the Thirty-fourth Infantry at Fort Logan, Colorado, has reported to the War Department that thirty-five officers have reported and more than the full quota of enlisted men. The health conditions are excellent and the equipments all right with few exceptions, which will be supplied at San Francisco.

University of the Pacific.
Associated Press Dispatches by
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
SAN JOSE, Aug. 23.—The University of the Pacific at College Park is opening for the fall term, and students are arriving on all trains. Yesterday was regular registration day and the work goes on. The outlook is said to be unusually bright for the year.

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CUTTING ESTIMATES OF THE AUDITOR.

An Attempt to Reduce the Salaries Was Not a Success.

The City Council met last night as a Committee of the Whole, to consider the Mayor's message and the Auditor's estimates.

In considering the estimates, it was decided to take up the departments and discuss them with a view of making what-ever cuts might be deemed advisable, and afterwards to take up the subject of making additions to the items.

All the members of the Council were present except Cuvillier and Kramm.

Mr. Stetson said that the Deputy Superintendent of Streets was getting a salary of \$1,000 and only \$1,350 was allowed in the estimate.

Mr. Rowe said that the deputy was allowed \$100 a month with \$5 per month for horse hire.

Superintendent of Streets Miller said that the salary had always been \$125 per month.

Mr. Barstow said the salary was \$100 a month and \$5 per month was allowed for horse hire.

Mr. Taylor wanted to know whether it was intended to cut the salary.

Mr. Barstow said the salary was the same as it was formerly. It was simply a reduction in the amount of horse hire.

The Auditor's estimate was allowed to stand.

When considering the item of street sprinkling, Mr. Rowe said there was no provision made for the salary of the Inspector of sprinkling who had been recently appointed. There was no provision made for the salary of the Inspector of power, that was the time to make an allowance for his salary. So far as the speaker was concerned, the office was entirely unnecessary, and if a salary was not to be allowed him the office ought to be abolished.

The Auditor's estimate was sustained.

The other items in the department were considered and all of them, so far as cutting is concerned, were sustained.

Mr. Barstow said he was willing to vote for street repairs if it could be shown that they were necessary.

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DEATH SUMMONS MRS. BACON.

Widow of the Late H. D. Bacon Dies at Her Home.

Mrs. Julia A. Bacon, widow of the late H. D. Bacon, died at the family residence on Oak and Tenth streets yesterday evening after an illness extending over a number of months. At the time of her death, Mrs. Bacon was in the seventy-fourth year of her age, and though she had been enfeebled by disease, she retained consciousness to the last, and passed away in the presence of the surviving members of the family and in that of some of her grand children.

Mrs. Bacon was a native of Missouri, having been born in St. Louis. She was the daughter of Mayor Fugate of that city, her name being Julia Ann Page, a name which in her early years was that of the leading society lady of the metropolis of Missouri. Her father had a business partner, H. D. Bacon, and at the age of 17 years, Miss Page became the bride of Mr. Bacon.

Soon after the marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon moved to New Haven, and later settled in San Francisco where Mr. Bacon was engaged in the banking house of Paine, Bacon & Company. Mrs. Bacon became a leading belle in the metropolis of this State, and later, moved with her husband to this city where she resided until the time of her death, her husband having preceded her beyond the grave about seven years ago.

At the time of his death, Mrs. Bacon's husband had amassed a fortune, estimated to be about a million dollars. This wealth was made up of cash, stocks, and realty, and under the advice of Mr. Bacon, was put into an incorporation in which all the heirs became stockholders. The plan was adopted to enable the heirs to enjoy the advantages of the wealth of the deceased without fear of contest on the part of outsiders.

Recently, however, a contest has been introduced into the estate by Professor Frank Soule of the University of California, and Mrs. F. P. Bacon, divorced wife of P. F. Bacon, the oldest son of the deceased. This suit was occasioned by the discovery in the reading of the will several months ago that Professor Soule and Mrs. F. P. Bacon had been left ten thousand dollars instead of two thousand dollars which former amount had been paid to them. The mistake was made in a cursory view of the instrument which was in the handwriting of H. D. Bacon himself, the word "ten" appearing to be the word "two." A later and closer examination shows that the intent of the testator was to devise to Professor Soule and Mrs. F. P. Bacon \$10,000 each. The case is now pending in the court.

During her life time, Mrs. H. D. Bacon bestowed a large amount of her means upon deserving poor who still have a kindly feeling for her goodness of heart and her benefactions.

Mrs. Bacon leaves a son, F. P. Bacon, two daughters, Gertrude J. Bacon and Ella Bacon Soule; Beach Soule, Douglas Soule, Henry Bacon, Mrs. Julia Mariot, William Joseph, Thomas, Katherine and Page Bacon, grandchildren.

The arrangements for the funeral have been completed, but it is probable there will be short service at the house. The remains will be taken to St. Louis and placed in the Page family vault.

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HIS MEMORY IS EVERY POOR.

Millionaire Boardman Gives Little Information to Attorneys.

Millionaire Joseph Boardman was again on the witness stand yesterday to give testimony in the suit of Elizabeth Gladstone to recover \$50,000 for alleged breach of promise.

Eugene Douprey, the attorney, exhausted every resource, means and wit within the power of those well versed in the ways of over-zealous witnesses to obtain some direct answer to the questions that followed one after another in quick succession, but the man who knew how to amass wealth knew also how to guard his knowledge of past events. His memory failed him on every point that the prosecution regarded as vital to the proper showing of the case and the interests of the plaintiff.

The legal adviser of the widow was anxious to gain some information in regard to the place and circumstances under which Boardman might have met and conversed with Mrs. Gladstone in relation to matters weighty with their mutual interests, but Boardman could not remember. He was pressed in regard to any property arrangements he might have made, and an effort was made to jog his memory on the subject of marriage arrangements, but here it refused to be stimulated into activity. He was even asked if replying to the questions proposed would have the effect to incriminate him, but he refused to satisfy the interlocutor.

When the questioner at times grew too intrusive, the flow of memory who found himself in the tolls of the law would look ceilingward, then around the room, and seek comfort in resting his eyes momentarily on his counsel, but never with the slightest strengthening his memory or bringing forth any responses which the plaintiff and her attorney were seeking.

After a fruitless effort to quicken the Boardman memory the case was finally postponed, to be called again two weeks from Friday, or on September 8th.

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GREAT SHOW AT MACDONOUGH.

Arrangements Completed for the Entertainment.

The rehearsal last night of the cake walkers, performers and the children who are to take part in the big Oakland soldiers' benefit at the Macdonough, was held on the stage of the Tabernacle, as it was found at a late hour that it would be impossible to light the theater owing to the absence until tonight of the electrician. The many present, and it was seen as a glance that the scores of volunteer talent offered only two-thirds could be utilized if the management want to send the people home before midnight.

The cake walkers arranged one very novel feature, and that was an old fashioned "plantation walk-around-the-cake," to close their part of the program. There were also several challenges flying around and Manager Buckley decided to let out the cake and the contests to occur at the benefit tonight.

Ployed Redell was satisfied that he could in open combat with his pedal extremities set to rag-time defeat Loraine Langstroth, winner of the recent carnival State athletic medals, and they will try it out by a seven minute cake walk for points with the audience to assist in the judge.

Chairman Palmerston is in hopes of having the regular court judge in the country walkers, aided and abetted by the publishers of the three Oakland daily papers.

Another challenge was that of Prof. McKilligan against L. M. Barney of San Francisco, and this match will also be a cake walk, under the name of the "Dewey cake walk," and they will be sure of plenty of encouragement, as they are probably the two most popular figures in the city.

They have volunteered their services to aid the good work. It will be a great treat to most of the visitors to the entertainment to see the little cake walkers and their graceful movements for the best in the country.

Not the least of the evening's enjoyment will be the songs of the famous Orpheus Club, the blending of forty voices led by Mr. Newell being a rare treat worth almost the price of admission alone. The singers will be heard first in the program, and the greatest of all they can sing, the refrain chorus.

Other songs will be sung by Emma Belle Howland, Martha Stewart, Louis Barney and the colored quartet.

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OAKLAND ON THE SIDEWALK.

Merchants Exchange on Trail of San Francisco Dailies.

At the meeting of the Merchants' Exchange last night the directors practically decided to observe the day on which the California Volunteers arrive as a holiday. It was impossible to set aside any special day, owing to the uncertainty about the time of arrival, but the members of the Exchange will be requested, so far as possible, to close their places of business on that day.

The plans for encouraging the people of Oakland to trade with the local merchants, and giving the articles manufactured here the preference over all other articles were discussed at length. The plan of operation will be completed within a few days.

The Dredging Committee was instructed to get figures on the relative cost of building the flood gates at Eighth and Twelfth streets.

The committee appointed to investigate and report prices of lighting the San Leandro road was requested to attend the meeting of the Supervisors next Monday and urge upon the board the necessity for the proposed plan.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the publishers of the San Francisco papers, with the request that some Oakland news be published in the editions of the paper that are sent to different parts of the State.

It appears that Oakland is slackened in some of the San Francisco dailies. That is, Oakland news is not published in the papers that are sent throughout the State.

Representatives of the Oakland Star Company waited on the board. The Star is made from what, and is said to be a good laundry article. The members of the board were requested to give the production preference, provided it was as good as other brands of starch.

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SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
Thursday Friday Saturday

We are continually receiving new goods—first-class goods at reasonable prices.

Something of interest to the housewife.

Pie Crust
Ready prepared same as mother used to make. Enough for 4 pies. 25c

Fancy Creamery Butter
Butter is advancing and firm at advanced quotations this week. Square. 40c

Fancy Table Rice
This is a Bargain—Regular 16 lbs for \$1.00. Special 20 lbs. 25c

Imported Castile Soap
Pure Olive Oil product. Sold regularly 35c. Special 25c

Tomatoes—San Jose Brand
There are none better, and few as good. Regular \$1.00 doz. Special 90c

Shredded Coconut
Retains the natural flavor of the Coconut. Regular 25c lb. Special 20c

1105 Broadway, Oakland
Bet. 14th and 15th Sts.
Telephone Main 567

PROSPECTS OF CHINA BETTER.
The American Interests Are all Opposed to Dismemberment.

Associated Press Dispatches by
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Dr. Gilbert Reed of Chicago, promoter of the "International Institute of China," declared to the press today that the better class of Chinese, passed through Chicago yesterday on route to Peking, where he will purchase ground and begin the erection of buildings. Dr. Reed, who was formerly a missionary in China, has given time for the last four years to the promotion of the institute, and has traveled throughout Europe in its interest. He said last night: "After spending many years in China, I realized that the only way to remove existing prejudices, open up the country to the benefit of the natives, was to influence the ruling classes in favor of reform and progress. I saw that this was a work in which all the powers were interested, and I have successfully solicited them to enter into it. I intend to erect in the center of Peking a number of buildings which will contain a permanent exposition of the world's inventions, a library, museum and reading rooms, social halls, etc. The mandarins of the country are to be the pupils, and the faculty to be composed of educators from the various countries. The government of China has officially sanctioned the movement, and \$15,000 has been donated in China. We have money to begin work and assurances of plenty to carry it on."
"Dewey's victory at Manila has caused the Chinese to look upon Americans with great respect, and we are now able to do more with them than ever before. I think the entrance of the United States into the Far East is a great thing for China. To protect their own interests, the Americans must oppose the dismemberment of China, and the other powers, realizing this, will naturally follow. China's prospects, in my opinion, are now generally better than ever before."

OUR MINISTER IN CHINA.

Associated Press Dispatches by
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The United States Minister to China, Mr. Conger, is expected to visit Shanghai in the course of his coming trip to the great port. Mr. Conger is expected to visit Shanghai in the course of his coming trip to the great port. Mr. Conger is expected to visit Shanghai in the course of his coming trip to the great port.

RECEPTION TO THE SOLDIERS.

The Veterans' reception to the soldiers from Manila at Loring Hall, Eleventh and Clay streets, next Tuesday promises to be a very interesting affair. The ladies of Lyon and Annapolis Relief Corps with Mrs. J. H. Vincent as chairman and Mrs. Cora Merritt as secretary are preparing an elaborate banquet. The citizens generally are invited to the reception. The boys will be welcomed by Mayor Shaw and Messrs. Pardon, Crawford and others.
Let our citizens make this a memorable affair and assist the ladies and veterans both by their presence and help. Send names of returning soldiers and those who are residents of Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley who have already returned to Captain C. K. King 562 Broadway or Mrs. Cora Merritt secretary.

Substitution
the fraud of the day.
See you get Carter's,
Ask for Carter's,
Insist and demand
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

MORE BONDS OR HIGHER TAXES.

Money Must Be Raised to Maintain the New Troops.

Associated Press Dispatches by
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says that Secretary Gage is engaged in the task of ascertaining whether the funds are to come with which to pay the largely increasing army recently determined upon by the President and Secretary Root. The increase makes demands on the Treasury that may well cause some concern among its chief officials. The receipts of the Government did not meet the extraordinary expenditures when the army was smaller, and the problem of how to meet the cost of 30,000 additional troops gives the Treasury Department some uneasiness.
These increased expenditures cannot even be approximately figured out. The mere question of pay is easily decided, but the question of additional transportation, the greatly increased cost of subsistence, with the army thousands of miles away, will require the expenditure of millions of dollars; the added cost of new equipment for 30,000 men and the numerous items that go to make an efficient fighting army properly clothed, thoroughly equipped for duty and well fed; all these things are expensive, and their cost is more or less conjectural.
Paymaster General Bates says it would be impossible to give a rough idea of the cost of a regiment of the military establishment in the Philippines without weeks of careful investigation of accounts. This is now being done for the annual report of the Secretary, and until definite figures are known the Paymaster General's Department will not make a guess.

MAY BE A NEW BOND ISSUE.

With plans matured, therefore, that involve expenditures running well up into nine figures, Secretary Gage, on whom is placed the responsibility of providing funds, has begun to take his bearings and prepare to meet these new demands. The administration is unwilling to make another bond issue, but if it cannot be avoided, this will be done.
Secretary Gage has ample authority, it is asserted, to issue more bonds for the prosecution of the war in the Philippines. The war revenue law authorized the issue of \$100,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness and \$100,000,000 worth of bonds. Two hundred million dollars' worth of these bonds were offered at popular subscriptions, and subscribed five times over. The law says that the proceeds of the sale of these bonds shall be used for the expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when received, to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures). It is held by the law officers of the Government that the issue of bonds for the purpose of interest on the war with Spain, for which the law was enacted the present condition of affairs may have been anticipated. Congress, too, authorized the increase in the time for the payment of the bonds, but at the time it was known the only use to which it was to be put was in maintaining peace in the new possessions and quelling insurrections. For these reasons it has been held that the Secretary of the Treasury has not authority to sell further bonds for the purpose of interest on the war with Spain, for which the law was enacted the present condition of affairs may have been anticipated.

WAR TAX TO BE INCREASED.
It can be said on the authority of Treasury officials who have been giving the matter careful study for several weeks that the Fifty-sixth Congress will not alter the existing tax on the act of June 13, 1898. In some quarters the clamor for a reduction of these taxes has already begun, but the enormous expenditures to be incurred in the next two years not only forbid curtailment, but also demand a further increase. The only source, therefore, from which additional revenue can be derived is from war taxes or bonds, or both.

Deeds that creep into the war revenue law, however, are owing to the necessity in effecting its enactment. In some cases have deflected the intentions of Congress while in others the courts have decreased the anticipated revenue. Section 20 of the act relating to the tax on patent medicines, etc., exempts from stamp taxes "any unaccompanied medicinal drug or medicine." Under a decision of Judge Brown of the New York district court, this clause is held to exempt from stamp taxes any medicine that is to be supposed to be taxed, nearly all oral and liquid preparations and every conceivable drug or chemical that can be by any means be considered a medicine. The definition of the word "unaccompanied" is not clear.
This, the internal revenue officials say, has cost the government thousands of dollars. The effort will be made to persuade Congress to remedy this defect in the law so that this revenue source will not be lost. Congress will also be asked to remove the ambiguity of the language imposing a stamp tax on proprietary medicines, so as to include many that have hitherto been exempted from the tax through technicalities and by the disguising of their products.

TAX ON PATENT MEDICINES.
The revenue from the tax on proprietary medicines is not so large as was estimated and it may happen that Congress will be asked to increase the present rate. The revenue from the tax on patent medicines, perfumes and cosmetics, it has become apparent to the revenue officials that if any adequate increase in the revenues is to be realized, it must come from the further imposition of stamp taxes, not where to impose these taxes is the question now before the courts. For several weeks data has been quietly gathered, and recommendations to the Secretary of the Treasury are being formulated. The following are some of the suggestions that find favor among the revenue officials:

NEW TAXES PROPOSED.
The imposition of a stamp tax on all patent protected articles, the theory being that the value of the article is greatly enhanced by the protection of the patent laws of the United States and that, as a war measure purely, the Government would be justified in demanding a fractional part of the profits secured through the establishment of a monopoly by virtue of the patent laws.
It is also proposed to place a stamp tax on all slot machines in which there is any element of chance. It has been found that the manufacture of these machines has attained gigantic proportions. In each of them the percentage of profit to the proprietor is enormous, and the tax would not be oppressive. Of course this would not strike those machines which dispense chewing gum, for these machines are exempt from a stamp tax. Another proposition that has met with favor at the hands of the Treasury Department is one to put a stamp tax on all fire arms except such as are used for national, State or municipal purposes. This would, in all probability, be a pretty stiff tax, and would yield a large revenue for the sale of fire arms in the United States. The number of thousands of dollars annually, the tax, only less burdensome, is suggested in connection with fire works.
It will thus be seen that the department has gone into a field in search of revenues that was discarded by Congress when the war revenue bill was up for consideration. The members of the Senate Finance Committee were favorably impressed with the suggestion when it was made to them, but it was abandoned because it was believed that sufficient revenues would be secured without further increasing the burdens of taxation. Now the expenditures of the Government have been increased, and there is no hope of an increase in receipts. Items that were originally budgeted for special war taxes will again be considered, and the scope of the war revenue law extended as far as possible to assist the Treasury and it possible prevent another issue of bonds.

LACKS CARS TO MOVE WHEAT.

A Prosperous Year for Northern Pacific Railroad.

Associated Press Dispatches by
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—President Chase, Meilen of the Northern Pacific Railway, in an interview published in Wall Street Topics, said:
"Unless frost intervenes very soon the Montana wheat crop is safe, and it will be a very big one. The crops in the Red River valley and in parts of Minnesota have been considerably damaged by hail, rain and flood, but Providence has been kind to the Northern Pacific and has saved the crops in the Red River valley and in parts of Minnesota. Our crops are a high and arid lands, and while there has been plenty of moisture, there has not been too much of it, and the crops have prospered, yet they will not grade quite as high as last year. That, however, will not affect us. The crops will be as large this year, there will be just as much wheat to move as usual, because the farmers have so much in reserve that the deficiency will be fully made up. This applies to both the Eastern and Western ends of the road."
The greatest difficulty which the Northern Pacific will have to contend with this year, Mr. Meilen continued, "is a lack of equipment to carry the grain. Although we have purchased all the cars available, we have been unable to secure enough to carry the crops, and I do not know what we are going to do about it."
"Our business the past year has been larger than ever before. We never had as much passenger traffic as during this summer, and our freight receipts have broken all records. Our annual report, which will be quite as gratifying as that of last year. It will show that the Northern Pacific has been operated for 41 per cent of its receipts, which is a very slight increase over last year. The percentage of operation last year was 46.9 per cent. The Northern Pacific can be operated any year under 50 per cent. Whether there will be any change in dividend I cannot say. The board of directors will decide that question probably next month."
"The Northern Pacific will complete its Manitoba extension this fall. It is only twenty-eight miles long. That is the only extension in line, and it will be completed by the end of the year. Nothing more will be done in the Clearwater territory for some time. Our trouble with the Oregon Railway and Navigation is in such satisfactory shape that we shall be at peace on that score."

CASPAR BUBERL'S FOUND DEAD.

Associated Press Dispatches by
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Caspar Buberl, a sculptor whose works brought him fame and who was engaged on the Dewey arch, was found dead in his studio by one of his workmen. He had suffered a stroke of apoplexy.
He finished his last great work, a statue of Admiral Semmes of the Confederate navy, the commander of the cruiser Alabama at the time when he was sent to the bottom by Admiral Winslow, with the Kearsarge. This statue was ordered by the State of Alabama, and will stand in the city of Mobile, to which place it was shipped only a week ago.

A Famous Sculptor Is Stricken With Apoplexy.

He was one of the sculptors who offered their services to the Municipal Art Commission on the receipt of Alfred Dewey, and had already finished a figure of Lawrence for use on the triumphal arch. He was working on some further sketches for the arch when he was stricken. Mr. Buberl was born in Bohemia, was 60 years old and inherited his talent from his father, who was a noted sculptor in his day.
He was a most prolific artist, and there is hardly a large city in the country but has one or more of his works. His work in the Lincoln Memorial, the Statue of Liberty, the Statue of the Republic, the Statue of the American Soldier at Alexandria, Va., all the bronze work and medals for the New York State monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg, the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Troy, New York, and at Hartford, Connecticut. He also made five bas-relief panels for the Garfield monument at Cleveland, representing scenes in the life of the martyred President. He also made a high relief, 1100 feet long and three feet high, representing the story of the Civil War, which is now in the Pension Office at Washington.
He made for the Government a colossal group representing Columbia, Industry and Science, at the National Museum at Washington. The soldiers' and sailors' monument at Buffalo was also his handiwork, but he prided himself highly upon a piece representing the return of the Garfield to the Civil War. He was in the Hartford monument. This is eighty feet long and seven feet high.
Mr. Buberl did all the life size statues in the Metropolitan Opera House in this city, and in the Patent Office at Washington. He was a member of the Society of Sculptors, and was a member of the National Academy of Design. He was a member of the National Academy of Design. He was a member of the National Academy of Design.

A SUCCESSOR TO DEVIL.

Associated Press Dispatches by
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The Chronicle says: Senator Jones, chairman of the Senate Committee on the Territories, has called the Devil in the incident that disturbed the peace and harmony of the National Committee at St. Louis last May and again at Chicago in June, by ordering the removal of the press bureau to Washington and by ordering the removal of the Governor Stone of Missouri.
Senator Jones said that the Devil was out to succeed him. That will be within the next ten days. It is reported that Sam E. Cook, chairman of the Missouri Democratic State Central Committee, has been the next editor of the bureau. Mr. Cook is general manager of the Ways and Means Committee at the present time. Ex-Congressman Hendrichsen of Jacksonville has been urged for the place by Illinois Democrats, and he may receive the appointment.

NO RECRUITS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The lack of recruits, offering themselves for service in the Philippines, caused the closing of the recruiting office in this city last evening. For two days Captain James S. Aldrich and Sergeant D. A. Hunter had been at the desk ready to register the soldiers who were prepared to join Uncle Sam's forces in Manila. Not one able bodied man presented himself for enlistment. Last evening a dispatch from the War Department ordered Captain Aldrich to close the recruiting office and proceed at once to Vancouver to join his regiment.

Daughters of St. George.

Associated Press Dispatches by
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 23.—The fifteenth annual convention of the Daughters of St. George, one of the best known secret benevolent societies of women in the world, was begun here today, about sixty delegates being present. All points of the United States and Canada are represented. The work will consist largely in the hearing of reports, selecting officers and making needed changes in the laws of the organization.

At the Occidental.

Mrs. E. W. Hale and Miss Ralphia and Miss Gladys Hale of Sacramento are registered at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco. They have just returned from a vacation spent at Pacific Grove.

WASHINGTON STREET OPENING.

The Councilmen Favor Opening the Street in a Straight Line.

At the meeting of the Council as Committee of the Whole last night the matter of opening Washington street was taken up.
Mr. Barstow said he did not favor voting on the matter until he had more light.
Mr. Mott said he had not heard any objection to the opening of the street. It was an improvement which would be of great benefit to the city. The idea suggested in his plan was to open the street on an angle toward San Pablo avenue and save the expense of conforming property in the straight line. The deflection was so slight that a man standing at Fifteenth street and San Pablo avenue could look down the street.
Mr. Rowe asked if it was the intention to appoint a commission.
Mr. Mott said that an assessment district had been devised, extending to First street.
Mr. Girard said he had heard that the last Legislature had passed a law which prohibited the assessment of a district for the opening of a street for a distance of only 125 feet on either side of the proposed improvement. Property for any distance at either end of the improvement could not be assessed. That would prevent the extension of the assessment district north to Twenty-first street and south to First street, as contemplated.
Mr. Girard said the law was one the existence of which was known to only a few lawyers.
Mr. Rowe said while he was in sympathy with the opening of Washington street, still he did not agree with Mr. Mott's plan. He favored a straight extension of the street, taking off a part of the building on the north side of Eleventh street.
Mr. Barstow said that to extend the street straight would require an extension of sixty feet, whereas the Mott plan would require ninety feet.
Mr. Mott said to extend the street at an angle would avoid cost, trouble of condemnation, expense and perhaps a contest.
Mr. Upton thought the street ought to be extended straight, but there was another question whether the people would stand the expense.
Mr. Rowe said that unless the street were cut through in a straight line, the San Pablo avenue people would be of opinion that the opening was done simply for the accommodation of the people on Washington street.
On motion of Mr. Rowe, the matter was allowed to lie in committee.
The committee adjourned till next Tuesday night.

EXPLORATIONS IN PATAGONIA.

Associated Press Dispatches by
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Professor John Bell Hatcher of the Department of Geology and Paleontology in Princeton University has just returned to Princeton from an eight-months' expedition to Patagonia, where he has been making researches in geology and paleontology.
Professor Hatcher and his assistant left New York on December 18th, and after a voyage later established their headquarters at Sandy Point on the Straights of Magellan. They went inland among the Indian tribes, and explored the plains and mountains of Patagonia lying between the forty-sixth and fifty-third parallels.
The expedition proved successful, especially in obtaining many new specimens of fossils, vertebrate and invertebrate. A large collection of ethnological, zoological and botanical specimens was also gathered, and several points in the sciences of geology and paleontology, which have hitherto been the subject of controversy, will be definitely settled, it is said, by these specimens.
On this expedition, Professor Hatcher discovered the first mesozoic mammals known in Patagonia, and also a collection of mesozoic invertebrates which will rank with those in the best museums of the world. Just before leaving the country he had some twenty cases of these invertebrates shipped to the United States. They will be brought to Princeton University and prepared for exhibition in the geological museum.
While the expedition has, on the whole, been brilliantly successful, the department of paleontology deserves especial mention. The quantity of material so great that it has to be expressed in tons, and the quality of the collection is remarkably good. The invertebrate fossils will receive the careful attention of Dr. Osborn of the University Museum, and he will have some of them on exhibition within a few months, but the preparation and study of the mammals will require several years of work.
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION.
What especially characterizes these collections is not only the extraordinary number of the genera and species obtained, but the remarkably perfect preservation of the specimens. Almost every genus is represented by one or more complete skeletons, and forms hitherto known only from fragmentary fossils may be studied in all their parts.
Professor Hatcher has also made collections of fresh water invertebrates which have proved to be of unexpected value. He gathered a large number of cryptogamic plants, which are already in the hands of specialists and a partial account of them has been published.
The expedition has also been important in its contributions to geography by the discovery of mountains, lakes and rivers which have never before been named or recorded on any map. Photographs have been taken depicting physical features of that country, and these may be used by Professor Hatcher in an illustrated lecture. He will remain in Princeton several months and direct the work of preparing the Patagonian exhibits. He will resume the work in Patagonia, and will sail for that country some time in 1900.

WEARY SIEGE OF FORT CHABROL.

Associated Press Dispatches by
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says:
"There is little to chronicle from Fort Chabrol, as the Parisians have now definitely christened the anti-Semitic stronghold."
A half dozen boxes of tinned food and fifty kilograms of potatoes is the current report on the commissariat by the cook who left the building last night, probably because nothing is left to cook. The engineers of the fortress show little change, except that the police and Republican Guards have been replaced by soldiers of the line. The 13th and the Seventy-fourth, Esterhazy's regiment, taking duty by turns. The program is each night the same.
Up to midnight the police have some difficulty in controlling the mob that surges round the streets leading to the Grande Occident de France.
Every half hour or so there is a charge of police. Half a dozen prisoners are taken and confined with more energy than gentleness to the police station near the Rue de Chabrol. But by 11 p.m., however, the crowd begins to disperse, and by midnight the street is deserted save for representatives of the Fourth Estate who stamp up and down, nearly without developments. About 1 o'clock there is a break in the monotony. A steady tramp of soldiers is heard, and a lone black line is seen swinging into the Rue de Houzeville and mounting the sharp ascent to the Rue de Chabrol.
A minute later they draw up across the street. The Captain in command faces his men.
"Draw bayonets." The weapons come from their sheaths with a clatter. "Fix bayonets." And curious, clicking sound rings down the ranks. The officer in command confers a few minutes with the captain of the old guard. Then the word is given. "Fours right," and the Seventy-fourth, with an air of evident relief, marches off down the empty street, while the new guard falls into its place. All down the street as far as the eye can reach, can be seen nothing but black lines of soldiers, their bayonets glittering in the moonlight. In the middle of the street a group of officers, with rifles, spurs and clattering sabres, are tramping wearily up and down, evidently heartily sick of their tedious task.

WELCOME TO HELEN W. CRAFT.

Mrs. Helen Wilder Craft, at the reception tendered to her last evening in the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, gave a most entertaining and interesting account of the work of the Society at Honolulu. She gave a brief outline of her experiences in Hawaii while president of the Society at that place.

TO DISCUSS THE BOUNDARY.

Associated Press Dispatches by
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 23.—In an interview at Charlottetown, Lewis E. Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Canadian government and a member of the Joint High Commission, announced that he and Sir Wilfrid Laurier will leave Canada for England in a few weeks, and that they believed their mission would be to discuss the Alaskan boundary question and other matters at issue before the Commission with the British Foreign Office, to facilitate an amicable settlement of the whole matter.
It is probable that Premier Laurier and his colleagues are going at the request of Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

AN EARL'S HOSIERY BILL.

Associated Press Dispatches by
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the World announces that a London hosiery firm has filed a bankruptcy petition against the Earl of Yarmouth. It is expected that his father will pay the bill. The Earl has been a society lion at Newport this summer.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartily Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

CERTAIN RUIN FOR DOOM PAUL

Will Be Crushed if He Fights and Ousted if He Doesn't.

Associated Press Dispatches by

The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Others can be only one outcome to the war which is, I think, inevitable between England and the Boer government, and that is complete victory for England and the probable ruin of Paul Kruger. Paul Kruger, a Boer leader from Port Elizabeth, South Africa, and an ex-member of the Cape Colony Parliament, at the Grand Palace Hotel. He continued:
"President Kruger's actions in the recent negotiations were inspired by a desire to save himself from the Boer government, but it is not probable that he will give in where the financial interests of the Dutch party are at stake. He will probably fight rather than allow the Dutch dynamite and other monopolies to be broken up. But whether there is a war or not, there is only one thing which can save Kruger his prestige, and that is weakening on the part of England. That is most unlikely. If there is war he is certain to be crushed. If there is no war, owing to his giving in to the English demands, he will lose his hold on the Boers."
Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are old on a positive character. Cures heartburn, indigestion, biliousness, acidity or any form of dyspepsia. One little tablet gives immediate relief. 25 cts. and 50 cts. Sold by OSGOOD MCKEN.

Married by Judge Smith.

John Howard, a Canadian, aged 42 years, and Mrs. Jacinto Bally a native of Mexico, aged 31 years were married by Justice of the Peace Smith, at the home of the bride, 1802 Eleventh street, last evening.
The ceremony took place at a late hour. Miss Abba Butts was the bridesmaid. William G. Thomas acted as best man.

Dr. L. F. Herriek.

Has removed from Thirteenth and Washington to Central Bank building, rooms 406-415 and 6. Tel. Pine 631.

James E. Pepper, a celebrated whiskey,

on sale by E. F. Thayer, 404 Eighth street.

Notice

Our circulars have been distributed broadcast, showing designs of furniture and chairs. Prices have been reduced 10 per cent from July 20th. H. Schellhaas, 48 Eleventh street, cor. Franklin.

The Comstock Exchange.

A quiet place for gentlemen. Best wines, liquors and cigars. Fourteen years established. T. F. Finch, prop., S. W. cor. Broadway and Sixth.

New Palm Garden

855 Washington st. Every evening a grand concert. Strictly first class, apartments for ladies. Refreshments at all hours. F. Wilder.

La Tosca Cream

La Tosca Cream removes Tan and Freckles in 24 hours. One of the best creams on the market. Price 50c.

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